

New or Little-Known Elateridae (Coleoptera) from Japan, XLVIII

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Abstract A new subspecies of elaterid beetle, *Homotechnes motschulskyi suzukii*, is described from Central Japan and illustrated.

In the present study I am going to describe a new subspecies of elaterid beetle from Central Japan. The holotype of the new taxon to be described in this paper is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his reading the manuscript and Mr. Eiji SUZUKI of Okazaki-shi in Aichi Prefecture for his kindness in offering the specimen used in this study.

Homotechnes motschulskyi suzukii subsp. nov.

(Fig. 1 A–C)

Female. Body length 10 mm and width about 4 mm on the portion of posterior third of elytra, robust, oblong-ovate and rather convex above (Fig. 1A), surface black and shining except for margins of pronotum including posterior angles, lateral margins of elytra, and most parts of ventral surfaces of body more or less blackish brown; antennae blackish brown except for basal three or four segments and legs castaneous brown; vestiture fine, fulvous and semidecumbent.

This new subspecies can be distinguished from *H. motschulskyi yoshizawai* (ÔHIRA, 1996) from the Shirabiso Pass in Iida-shi, Nagano Prefecture, Honshû by the following points: the body robuster and more elongate; the 3rd segment of antenna a little longer than the 2nd which is as long as the 4th (Fig. 1B); the disc of pronotum almost glabrous, only finely and sparsely punctate (Fig. 1C); the posterior angles of pronotum more clearly and sharply produced postero-laterad (Fig. 1 C↑); the striae on elytra more deeply grooved, with the intervals more clearly elevated, finely and irregularly rugose.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Iwakoya (岩古谷山) (alt. 799 m) in Shitara-chô (設楽町) of Aichi Prefecture, Honshû, Japan, 4–VI–2005, E. SUZUKI leg.

Distribution. Mt. Iwakoya in Aichi Prefecture, Honshû, Japan.

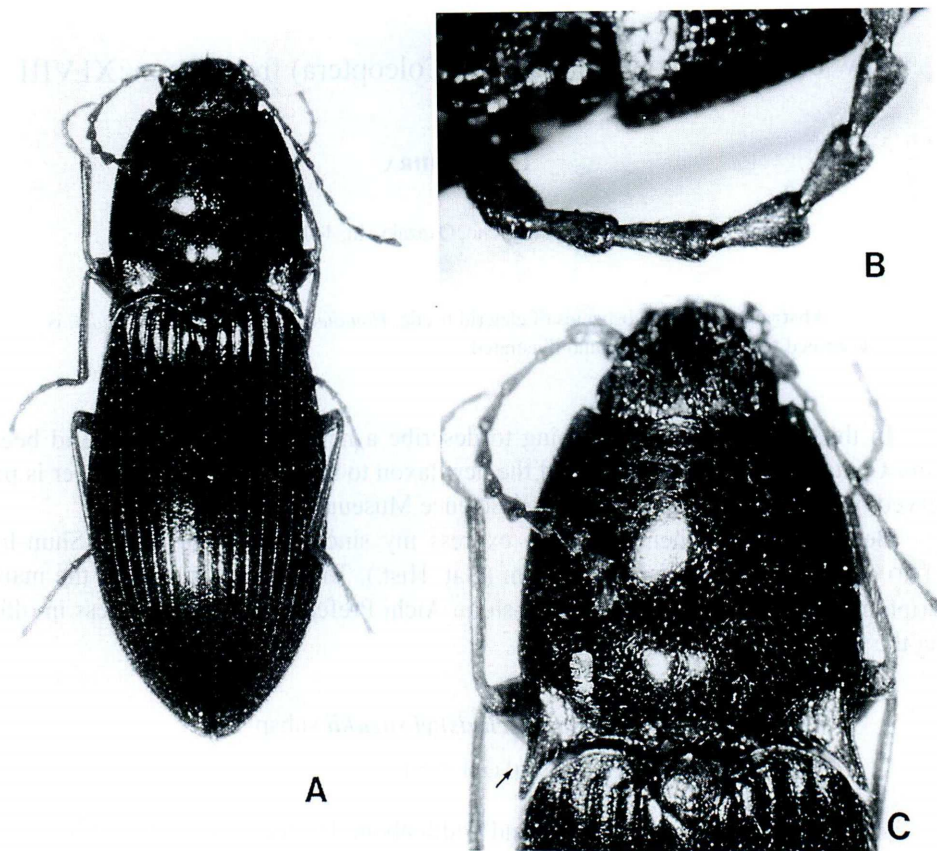


Fig. 1. *Homotechnes motschulskyi suzukii* subsp. nov. — A, Holotype (female); B, some basal segments of left antenna; C, head and pronotum, dorsal aspect.

要 約

大平仁夫：日本産コメツキムシ科の新種，XLVIII. — 本報告では，ミヤマヒサゴメツキ類の1新亜種を記載した。

Homotechnes motschulskyi suzukii (シタラミヤマヒサゴメツキ) は，愛知県奥三河の設楽町の岩古谷山（標高799m）の山麓の石下（標高約300m）から，岡崎市の鈴木栄二氏が採集した，体長が約10mmの1雌個体である。愛知県からミヤマヒサゴメツキ類が見出されたのはこれが最初の記録であるだけでなく，このような周辺に高山もない低地で見出されたことは，きわめて興味深い。

References

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Elytra, Tokyo, **34** (1): 155–156, May 20, 2006

Cryptocephalus frontalis MARSHAM (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)
Newly Recorded from Japan

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Through the courtesy of Mr. T. KATO, I had an opportunity to examine one female specimen of *Cryptocephalus* species which was collected by himself in Hokkaido. The specimen in question was determined as *C. frontalis* MARSHAM by MOHR's key (1966). Further, the determination was ascertained by Dr. L. N. MEDVEDEV in Moscow. This is the first record for the species from Japan.

Cryptocephalus frontalis MARSHAM, 1802

(Fig. 1)

Cryptocephalus frontalis MARSHAM, 1802, *Ent. Brit.*, **1**: 211.

Cryptocephalus frontalis: MOHR, 1966, *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas*, **9**: 142.

Cryptocephalus (Burlinius) frontalis: MEDVEDEV, 1989, *Opredelitel' nasekomykh Dal'nego Vostoka SSSR*, **3**: 562. — MIKHAILOV & HAYASHI, 2000, *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **55**: 78. — WARCHALOWSKI, 2003, *The Leaf-beetles of Europe and the Mediterranean Area*, 177.

Distribution. C. & N. Europe, Siberia, Russian Far East, Sakhalin; Japan (Hokkaido).

Specimen examined. 1 ex., Kitami, Hokkaido, Japan, 17–VII–1990, T. KATO leg. (TAKIZAWA collection).

Remarks. This small *Cryptocephalus* species is 2.5 mm in size and has regularly punctate-striate elytra. It is easily distinguished from the Japanese congeners by a combination of the small blackish body, the yellow anterior margin of pronotum and elytral epipleuron, and the transverse pronotum with smooth and impunctate disc. The male aedeagus is shown in MOHR (1966). In Europe and the Russian Far East, this species feeds on species of *Betula*, *Populus* and *Salix*. The discovery of such unknown species from the Japanese fauna strongly suggested ne-